Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1807. [No. 2014.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and St. Croix Sugars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
OR
C. Powell.

July 21. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.
June 20 d.

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
19 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
25 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property, and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

Twenty-five Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,
A NEGRO MAN by the name of *SAM*, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. *Robert Smith*. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very strait, of rather a yellowish or tawney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give *Thirty Dollars* reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.
Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24. [30] d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, *of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.*

James Patton.
August 21.

☞ *ALSO,*
Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by *J. P.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.
August 8

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th of August next, the estate call'd CLIFTON on Panther-Skin in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600$ and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by
The Commissioners.
July 13. [21]

THE badness of the weather on Wednesday last, prevented a sale of the above property on that day as advertised. It will again be offered for sale on the 12th of September next, at the same place and upon the same terms as above.

The Commissioners.
August 19. dts

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
WINES.
Madeira,
Buscllos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimme, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been elected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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NOW LANDING

At Powell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua.
ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.
Wadsworth and Butler.
September 3. d1w eotf

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port,
5 do. Madeira. } Wines.
30 quarter casks Lisbon,
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland gin
15 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
52 do. 1st quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags piments
15 do pepper
10 chests young hyson } Teas.
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground allum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use, on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
August 31. d

For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,
ROBERT B. HALL, Master;
Will sail in a few days, and will take a few hundred barrels on freight if immediate application is made to
Lawrason and Fowle—
Who have for Sale,
The CARGO of said Brig,
Consisting of
112 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown soap; 20 ditto chocolate.
IN STORE,
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs; 15 chests imperial and hyson teas; 20 hhds. and 30 barrels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy; 10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and 30 cases claret wine; 20 hhds. retailing molasses; 5 hhds. and 60 barrels Muscovado and clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 10 boxes spermaceti, 150 do. mould, and 30 do. dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1 case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.
August 21.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months—

One Moiety of a Tract of Land, *called 'ABINGDON,' formerly the residence of Mr.* Robert Alexander, *lying on the Potomac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles above the town of Alexandria, commanding a handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria, Washington City and George-Town, and the new road to Washington passing nearly through the center of the tract, which contains five hundred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any time on application to the subscribers.*

☞ *The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.*

Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale.
Edmund I. Lee, } *Comr's.*

August 29 dts

PUBLIC SALE,

To-Morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be sold on Thompson's Wharf.
36 hhds. and
21 bbls. first quality St. Croix
SUGAR,
Now landing from schooner Alert—on a credit of sixty and ninety days.

P. G. Marsteller.
September 8.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A few NEGROES, male or female, for the use of a private family—their age not to exceed 20 years—for which *cash* and a generous price will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
September 8. d2t

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol, in Richmond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of October next, to the highest bidder, for cash—

A House and Lot—*Also*, an unimproved Lot, *situated on the north side of Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-streets; the property of Amos Alexander.*

☞ *The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.*

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney,
Thomas Janney, } *Comrs.*

Sept. 8 dts

☞ TWO APPRENTICES to the *Biscuit-baking* business, will be taken on application to
B. RICKETTS.
September 4. d3w

FOR SALE,
AN excellent fresh MILCH COW—She has been long accustomed to this place. Enquire of the Printer.
September 7. 3t

OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of well-relished OYSTERS, which persons can be supplied with by the bushel in the shell or shucked in any quantity, on application at the Garden.

John Bogan.
Sept. 7.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO BOY or GIRL, from 12 to 16 years of age, for which cash will be given. Apply to the Printer.
N. B. It is not intended to take him or her out of the district.
September 7. d

FOR SALE,
A handsome light *COACHEE* and *HARNESS* complete, built by *Warrance*, Philadelphia, in March last—a pair of light *BAYS*, well matched, warranted sound and free from vice, rising 7 years. For particulars apply to
T. TOWERS.
The Carriage and Horses are not sold for any fault, but from the extreme ill health of the owner who cannot make any use of them.
September 7. 3t

Pursuant to a Decree
Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending, in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant, and William Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money,

ALL the said William Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee,
Tho's Swann, } *Comr's.*

August 4 2awts

☞ By reason of the absence of the Commissioners, the sale of the above mentioned property is postponed until *Saturday*, the 17th *October*, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the coffee-house, when it will take place.
September 4.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

THE MORALIST.

Adversity

"When first thy sire to send on earth,
Virtue, his darling child, designed,
To thee he gave the heavenly birth—
And bade thee form her infant mind.

GRAY.

IN descanting on a topic of so forbidden an aspect, it is not my intention to freeze you, with cold morality, nor will I attempt with *truly poetic fervor* to convince you, that in poverty alone consists the real good. I am well convinced, that this chilling goddess looks most beautiful and bewitching, when viewed in the abstract, and that her deformity is always in a direct ratio, with the proximity of her approach. At the same time, however, it wust be universally allowed, that in the disposition of events, no one particular evil is wholly destitute of general or individual benefit; and that the man, who, in the midst of misfortunes, discerns the hand of a beneficent Deity, and without repining drinks the bitter draught extended to him, acts most wisely and most consistently with reason. At present, therefore, I shall endeavor briefly to point out the advantages resulting from an evil, which all mankind are accustomed to view as one of the greatest, and most destructive which can befal them. Ease, tranquility and competency are, in a certain degree, the necessary and component parts of pleasure.—That so coy a deity, therefore, should make the stormy sea of adversity, her dwelling place, is a truth which few are willing to allow. He only who hath felt the serenity which the frowns of fortune imparts to a virtuous mind, can be conscious of the justness of the remark. But to those on whom fortune hath ever smiled, and whose bark hath always moved smoothly along the brisk stream of prosperity, pleasure and adversity must naturally appear opposite and contradictory terms. In the midst of prosperity the noblest powers of human nature remain uncultivated, the pleasures of sense form the sole object of pursuit, and when the object is satiated with enjoyment the mind rests inactive and indolent. We are so framed by nature that in the activity of mind and body, our most perfect felicity is found to exist. Indolence is made its own tormentor, while health and joy ever follow the foot-steps of industry. Hence, therefore, extraordinary as it it may appear, more real enjoyment must accompany adversity, and more substantial pleasure must be found in this state, than prosperity can possibly afford.

If the earth brought forth all things spontaneously, as in the golden age of the poets, it is evident that the human race would be the most miserable part of the creation, and this merely through the general prevalence of prosperity.

Pleasures would spring up unsolicited around us, but we would want the power of enjoyment. The mind, too, in this state, deprived of suitable subjects to exercise it, would grow languid and weak; while the body, nursed in luxuriant ease, would be unnerved and relaxed: and, in proportion as effeminacy prevailed, in the same proportion would the whole host of real, and imaginary evils, undermine human happiness. But, beneath the iron sway of adversity, man becomes robust, bold, enterprising, active and ingenious. Fearless of danger, he traverses the gloomy and uninhabited wilderness, tames the fiercest inhabitants of the desert to his will, and causes even the rocky soil to yield him subsistence, and blossom like the rose. He bears himself aloft amid the creatures of God—he feels and establishes his superiority. Did life proceed in one unchanging tenor, the lot of humanity would be insipid and joyless. To ensure happiness, its path must be chequered with joy and sorrow. The fear of pain must spur man to action. Adversity must give the zest to enjoyment.

Adversity is a benignant step-mother. Her wholesome severity cherishes and excites each latent virtue, strengthens every faculty of the mind, and creates in the bosom a pleasing serenity—a serenity which the world, with all its vain allurements of fortune, splendor and vice, can never procure its votaries. So sensible were the ancient sages of these truths, that it was a saying of Demetrius, "that he was the most unhappy person, to whom no adversity had ever happened." Adversity is the school of wisdom: it is here alone that we can become perfectly acquainted with ourselves. Here we learn our own virtues, and here we possess unimpaired the full force of our powers.

Prosperity cloaths vice in the garb of virtue. Adversity strips her of her borrowed charms, and exposes to view her native deformity. Prosperity finds a friend in every sycophant. Adversity probes his very soul, and brings to light the secret and interested motives which lurk within. A constant succession of pleasure hardens the heart to the tender sympathy of nature, and renders it unsusceptible of those emotions, which produce the most exquisite enjoyment. Prosperity, to the heart is like the stream of Lethe, it obliterates every generous feeling, contracts the mind, and centres every wish in the narrow circle of self-enjoyment. He who hath not felt the pinching hand of misfortune, cannot estimate another's misery. It is in the school of adversity alone, that we learn to feel a brother's woe. There is not in nature a scene more acceptable to the Divinity, than that of the virtuous man struggling with adversity, and preserving his virtue unimpaired amid the surrounding conflict of temptation and misery. When all our fancied scenes of bliss have vanished like the mist, and all our unsubstantial visions of happiness have failed; and when, in lieu of expected pleasures misery presses us even to the earth, then the soul rises superior to misfortune, becomes conscious of powers till then unknown, and renders its possession truly great.

Every department of science has flourished beneath the frowns of Fortune, and received accessions from the pressure of poverty. How many names which now stand high in the annals of literature, owe their pre-eminence wholly to the spur of want. Had not fortune frowned the ill-fated Chatterton had never strung his pensive lyre. Churchill had not dipped his pen in satiric gall, nor Goldsmith delighted and instructed an ungrateful age. The philosophic vagrant has always displayed the strongest efforts of genius. Penury sharpens and excites his faculties, and while the world has frowned disdainfully upon him his mind has assumed new force, oppression has added vigor to his powers, and the contumely and neglect of mankind, has exalted the man, whose only covering has been the canopy of heaven, far above the proudest sons of wealth, or most favored child of fortune. He who possesses a sound mind in a sound body is blest with the chief gift of nature, and possesses all that a wise man need require. The storm of adversity will in vain beat around him, it may encrease it cannot diminish his stock of substantial enjoyment. When dangers surround us, when want stares us in the face, and tyrannic oppression would mingle us with the dust, we become quickly conscious of our native dignity, and at once discern and assert our natural rank in the scale of beings. Goldsmith, though at a distance from his native land without a friend to comfort or console him, with no other riches than a simple flute, when he beholds the wealth and splendor of nations, and the luxuriance of cultivated nature spread out before him can yet exclaim with triumphant fervor,

——"All ye
"For me your tributary stores combine,
"Creations tenant all the world is mine."

He therefore who would enjoy substantial pleasure, must search for it within himself. If his hopes of happiness are founded on worldly objects, it is in the power of the world to destroy that happiness; but he who wisely lays its foundation in a cultivated mind, has a source of enjoyment independent of the world, and dependent on the author of nature alone; to him therefore the frowns of fortune can convey no terror. His dearest interest are safe from her attacks. The benefits of adversity are not confined to individuals alone—nations at large experience its genial influence. She is the rugged nurse of liberty and patriotism. The rocky and unfriendly soil, the rough and inhospitable clime is alike the parent of men; the seat of adversity and cradle of freedom.—Such was Switzerland, ere her hardy sons were deluded by the disorganizing demon of Gallic licentiousness. But in this nation, the same power which excited will yet fan the flame of liberty. And France has yet to learn that in the midst of her nerveless subjects, adversity has nourished a race of heroes, who are too well acquainted with real independence, to be long satisfied with its basest semblance.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Matthew Eakin*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.

Fredericka Augusta Helena Eakin,
Administratrix.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the house of Delegates,)
for High Treason against the U. States.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.

Mr. *Hay* wished to know whether he understood the opinion of the court correctly as to what would constitute an overt act of treason. According to his construction of that opinion, the evidence of the transactions at Blannerhassett's Island did not amount to an overt act If so, it would be improper to proceed with the prosecution of Blannerhassett and Smith on the indictments now found against them. He certainly should not press upon the jury, doctrines in opposition to the opinion of the court. But should consider it his duty to enter a *nole prosequi*, and move to send them to trial to the place where an overt act was committed.

The *Chief Justice* said that it was undoubtedly the opinion of the court that the facts proven to have been committed at Blannerhassett's Island did not amount to an overt act of treason. But the court did not intend their opinion should apply to the facts of any particular case. They only meant to declare the law, leaving it to the jury to determine from the facts submitted to them, whether an overt act of treason had been committed or not.

Mr. *Hay* said he believed he should enter a *nole prosequi* as to Blannerhasset and Smith, and move the court to commit them *together with the person who now stands before them* indicted for a misdemeanor, in order that they may be sent to the place where the overt act was committed: if the court should be of opinion, after hearing the evidence, that it would be proper to do so. For this purpose he moved that Blannerhassett and Smith be brought into court.

Col. *Burr* contended that his case and that of Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Smith, was quite separate and distinct, and that the motion could not be blended. To hear them together would tend to produce confusion. He should insist that the motion be taken up separately. He should also insist that there be a specification of the place where the offence is supposed to have been committed.

Mr. *Hay* said that he did not know that he was bound to specify the place; but he had no objection to doing so as far as in his power. It was said that col Burr was at the mouth of Cumberland; there he was joined by Blannerhasset and Smith, and from thence descended the river with the forces which he had been collecting; their number of men and military accoutrements increasing till the moment they were dispersed. It will be in the power of the court to say after the evidence should be heard, whether they should be sent to another place for trial, and to what place——He confessed that he made the motion with a great deal of reluctence——He had pondered the subject very much, and it was the course which his conscience and a sense of his duty prescribed. The form of the motion was objected to. It was said that we had no right to blend the examination of the three persons accused. The propriety of this course must be obvious. Blannerhassett and Smith could not be bound by evidence which was not delivered in their presence. If a motion should be made separately, the evidence must be three times repeated. It is supposed that much confusion will result from a joint examination. He did not expect to have heard such observations addressed to the court. However chaotic—however confused the case may be, the court will have no difficulty in separating the evidence and applying it to each person. But he believed the testimony would bear equally upon all; for they were all present. If however it should be the pleasure of the court to hear the motions separately he should acquiesce.

Col. *Burr* remarked that there would be no necessity to repeat the testimony, because the court could recollect it and apply it to the case of each individual. Besides some evidence might be deemed necessary by one, which would not be by another.

Mr. *Botts* said that colonel Burr having gone through one trial for the whole treason, he stood upon different grounds from any one of the others. Different not only as it related to any legal questions, but to the evidence which might be adduced.——When the evidence should be gone through he expected that Mr. Hay's overt act would be to himself a subject of ridicule. Besides there were separate counsel retained for the several gentlemen; and the examination ought, as nearly as possible to assume the shape of a final and regular trial.

Mr. *Wickham* observed that colonel Burr had been tried for treason; and the jury has found a verdict of *not guilty*. He was consequently entitled to his discharge though he had not as yet moved for it.—He appeared as any other innocent man and unless something else should be exhibited, he could not with any degree of propriety be detained longer in custody.—Again the scene of action laid by the counsel for the prosecution, embraces a range of fifteen hundred miles. Suppose a man arrested by warrant on a suspicion of treason or felony. Would not the prosecutor be compelled to designate some place where the crime was supposed to have been committed? Surely he would.

Chief Justice. With respect to the verdict of not guilty, that is a question of law and not of fact. On the question of a general charge of treason or felony, I understand the law to be that the accusation may be brought against any individual, and it is the duty of the judge to enquire whether a crime has been committed against the United States. If the judge shall be of opinion that an offence has been committed, but not within the jurisdiction of the court, it is the duty of the district judge to remove the accused to the district where the offence was committed. That a grand jury may find a bill conjointly against several persons he believed, there could be no doubt; but he was not certain whether they could be tried together before the petit jury without their own consent. He was rather inclined to think that they could not.

Col. *Burr* said there could be no doubt but that there could not be a joint trial without consent of parties.

The *Chief Justice* mentioned a difficulty which he did not know how the court could get over—Colonel Burr was now in custody of the marshal and bound to answer an indictment for a misdemeanor. He did not know how he could be taken out of that custody and sent to a foreign jurisdiction for trial of another offence.

Mr. *Hay.* I shall make the motion to the court, and leave it to them to decide.

Chief Justice said he did not know how he could do it.

Mr. *Hay* I know how to do it. When the court is called upon to decide, and the difficulty presents itself, I will remove it. I do not expect to untie the knot, but I can cut it.

Mr. *Wickham* contended that the difficulty should be removed in the first instance. Colonel Burr was now in custody.

Mr. *Hay* observed, that it was obvious the question did not occur 'til the court was called upon to transmit the accused. Then the difficulty will present itself, and not before.

Mr. *Botts* said the subject presented two questions, one to *commit* and the other to transmit to a foreign court. Which was the most regular in the order of proceeding? Surely the commitment. Suppose colonel Burr had been in custody, and bound to answer in another court. Could this court act upon him till he was discharged from his prosecution there?

Mr. *Wickham* after making some observations as to the course of proceedings in this case said, that this might be sport to the government. He would not say it was death to colonel Burr; but it was death to every individual whom the government might think proper to prosecute.

Chief Justice. This court *commits*, and the district judge *transmits*. But why commit for custody. He is already in custody.

Mr *Hay.* The application to you, sir, is to commit. If the district judge should find any difficulty, upon enquiring into the circumstances, it will be removed.

Chief Justice. The only doubt is, whether this court is not bound to hear the whole case before a decision is made. Suppose the motion had been made before the district judge, might he not require a decision upon the present indictment before he committed. After examining the law, the C. J. said that when a person was to be transmitted to a foreign court, if the offence was bailable, the court was to take a recognizance of bail. Now can the court take a recognizance to appear in another court when the party is bound to appear in this? This court is bound to specify the court to which the accused is to be sent; and the district judge is bound to send him.

Mr. Blannerhasset and Mr. Smith were brought into court by the marshal.

Mr. *Hay* observed that the three persons then before the court all stood in the same situations and the same difficulty applied to all. He regretted that the court had not expressed an opinion, before the prisoners had been sent for. He was not disposed to disturb the opinion of the court; but would go on with the trial for a misdemeanor or against colonel Burr.

The clerk was about to read the indictment for a misdemeanor, when he was in-

terrupted by colonel
was not to be arraign
by attorney. He sa
court upon that indic
in court because he
discharged from the
hoped that nothing w
prevent a full conside
In this case he wished
marks by which othe
who were to follow;
would be many.

Mr. *Wirt* enquired
proclamation which
shal after the jury h
dict. The usual cou
which had been ado
the officer to make p
son "knew of any
ther misdemeanors
the prisoner at the
forth and they shall
soner at the bar, st
ance," that is his dis

Mr. *Hay.* It was
colonel Burr was in c
he could not be tra
court. We are now
custody.

Mr. *Botts* went in
to prove that althou
corporeally present
court. He produce
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of this state, as well
to shew that after an
demeanor the regula
mons, and not a *cap*
could be arrested.
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in *Mundell's* case, i
the practice of the s
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act. In the latter c
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terrupted by colonel Burr, who said he was not to be arraigned, but might plead by attorney. He said that he was not in court upon that indictment. He was only in court because he had not moved to be discharged from the first indictment. He hoped that nothing which had passed would prevent a full consideration of this subject. In this case he wished to set up certain land marks by which others might be guided, who were to follow; and he feared there would be many.

Mr. Wirt enquired as to the effect of the proclamation which was made by the marshal after the jury had returned their verdict. The usual course was (and the one which had been adopted in this case) for the officer to make proclamation if any person "knew of any treasons, felons, or other misdemeanors committed or done by the prisoner at the bar, let them come forth and they shall be heard. The prisoner at the bar, stands upon his deliverance," that is his discharge.

Mr. Hay. It was at first objected that colonel Burr was in custody, and therefore he could not be transmitted to any other court. We are now told that he is not in custody.

Mr. Botts went into a lengthy argument to prove that although colonel Burr was *corporeally* present he was not *legally* in court. He produced a number of precedents from the records of the general court of this state, as well as of the federal court, to shew that after an indictment for a misdemeanor the regular process was a *summons*, and not a *capias* by which the body could be arrested. He relied particularly on the opinion of judge *Iredell* pronounced in *Mundell's* case, in which he considered the practice of the state courts as adopted throughout by the judicial act of congress, and on the practice in Sinclair's case, which was a prosecution under this very act. In the latter case the process was a summons.

Col. *Burr* observed that his counsel considered it a question of policy not to move for his discharge immediately. In submitting to give bail as to the misdemeanor in the first instance, it was never his intention to admit the right to demand it.

The *Chief Justice* said that he had determined, in the first instance, that bail was demandable, without considering the subject fully. He thought the law was clear; but he was open to conviction—He did not think himself precluded from a full examination of its propriety.

Mr. Hay said he was not solicitous as to the result of the motion. The question now was, whether the prisoner should appear to the indictment for a misdemeanor without bail. Whenever a motion should be made to discharge him altogether he should object to it on the ground that treason had been committed elsewhere. He relied upon the act of congress, which said that for any *crime* or *offence* against the United States, the prisoner upon arrest should be committed or give *bail*. He also relied upon the practice of the court in the case of Logwood. He had no doubt as to the application of the law of congress to the practice of the state courts in civil cases. His only doubts were whether it applied to criminal cases.

Mr. Wickham considered that the act of congress declaring that the *usual mode of process* of the several states in criminal cases should be adopted, was conclusive upon this question. The act of congress fixes the *punishment*, but the *proceedings* are to be according to the laws of the several states. He had no objection to state the motives which governed the counsel of col. Burr, in submitting to bail as to the misdemeanor. Such was the infatuation of the public mind, that if the grand jury had not found a true bill as to the treason, it was believed that col. Burr would have been taken with or without process, and sent to some other place. He therefore gave bail as to the misdemeanor, in order that he might be under the protection of the court.

The *Chief Justice* said that when he gave his opinion on the question of entering into an examination of evidence with a view to send the accused to Cumberland or to some other place, it was predicated on the idea that he was actually confined by the process of this court. The precedents of this court which have been quoted, seem to settle the practice very differently from my ideas of the law of congress, in relation to criminal prosecution. The question deserves consideration; and if I should be of opinion that I am bound by these precedents, then the foundation on which I give my opinion fails.

Mr. Hay enquired where would be the propriety of issuing a process to bring a person into court, who was already before it.

The *Chief Justice* said, that if a *capias* should be determined to be the proper process, he should consider the state of the party as sufficient, and might direct the marshal to take him into custody; but if a summons should be considered as the regular process, he could not make such an order; and a *venire* must be awarded. If a venire issues it will involve a question whether the party is not entitled to a continuance.

The court took time to consider, and adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

CANANDAIGUA, August 25.

Indian Depredations.—A letter from a gentleman of respectability in Lewistown, on the Niagara river, to his brother in this town, dated the 19th inst. contains the following intelligence:

That captain Conelly, of the sch'r Wilkinson, arrived there from Detroit, who informs, that when he left there the town was in a state of the utmost alarm in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Indians, about 500 of which had encamped on Detroit river, opposite the town, dressed and painted in a manner that indicated war; that a few of them had attacked a white family, and wounded the man, but on the alarm being given they were dispersed: that the inhabitants of Detroit were engaged in fortifying the town, and had already inclosed it with picquets and erected a block house in the centre. In addition to this, the letter states that an express arrived at Chipawa on the 19th with information that the Indians had killed several families: and in consequence of this news, a person of influence with the Indians was dispatched from Chipawa to Detroit. The inhabitants of Canada were as greatly alarmed as those of the U. States. The object of the Indians was supposed to be plunder.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Danton to his friend in Washington, dated Aug. 16, 1807.

"We have, in addition to the British an Indian war. Report says they, the Indians, intend making an attack on Detroit; what confidence ought to be attached to it I know not. Several families have moved in from the frontier settlements. The people generally in Champaign and Miami counties are much alarmed, owing to the hostile disposition they evinced towards them by their actions and dress. The prophet at Grenville, is using his influence to withdraw their confidence from our government."

We have been informed since receiving the above extract that the inhabitants of the most frontier settlements, are erecting block-houses for their security—that it is generally believed they are preparing for war, and that they are urged on by the British.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, dated London, July 15.

"The Corsplanter, from this port, and Philadelphia, from Liverpool, for your port, in a week. The Spanish privateers are capturing American vessels; we have accounts of four captures in the last 4 days. Insurance has rose to 5 guineas. Mr. Purviance has arrived with the treaty, and many people are afraid war with America will be the result of it. Stocks keep up in expectation of a general peace, but I think the latter very improbable, as France will insist on England's giving up her acquisitions in the West-Indies and South America."

CHEVALIER DE FORONDA.

His catholic majesty's charge des affaires and consul general to the United States, informs the merchants, that the government of the province of Caraccas, agreeable to his majesty's orders, has prohibited the importation of flour in neutral vessel, except in certain cases, reserving to itself the right to determine on its admission, as circumstances may require.

Reward of Money Making.

In July last, Philander Nobles, Abiathan Boyce, Levi Roberts, and John Niles were arrested at their hut in the woods between Woodstock and Rutland where they had been carrying on the business of counterfeiting bank bills. On Thursday last they had their trial before the supreme court, at Woodstock. By a person from the vicinity of that town we are informed, that the first were sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to stand in the pillory a short time, and to be imprisoned five years, to pay a fine of seven hundred dollars, and the cost of prosecution. The other two received the same sentence, excepting the number of lashes which was thirty nine each. The corporeal punishment was inflicted on Friday.

Bost. pap.

On Saturday last, an EEL of the following surprizing dimensions was caught by captain Howland between the bridges on Schuylkill, viz.

Length,	5 feet	inches
Girth,		13
Width,		12

And weighing 12 and an half pounds!

[*Phil. pap.*]

FEMALE DRESS—We have ever been cautious of admitting into papers we have conducted, any thing which bore the marks of satire upon the ladies of our country, conscious that it became our duty rather to defend even their foibles, than severely to censure and attack them. Hence we have been considered singularly fastidious in this respect; for while our *brethren in arms* have poured the artillery of the press upon the prevailing fashion of female dress, we have either been silent, or partially defended it on the plea of established custom: and have uniformly refused the insertion of pointed satirical communications on the subject, hoping that like most other fashions, this also would give place to one which should prove a greater security to health, if not to reputation. But in this hope we have been mistaken; and we daily see numbers of our females declining, and sinking into the regions of death from an adherence to the curse of fashion. The cobweb vesture, lighter than the vapors of summer, the dampened silks, bare arms and neck, are the costume in which our ladies now brave all the variations of our extremely variable climate. In this fig leaf dress they suddenly exchange the confined and feverish air of the assembly or drawing room, for the unsheltered atmosphere of chilling midnight. By such conduct and such attire, added to the continually corded waist, by which the lungs are constantly restricted, and free circulation obstructed, thousands of the brightest daughters of America are every month precipitated to untimely graves. We need but examine the bills of mortality in our capital cities to convince us of this. All therefore that the pen of satire, all that the press, all that the pulpit, all that the parent, can, with propriety and decency do, to check the destroying evil, ought to be done. This meretricious imp of modern mode, came from France in the wildest days of her dissipation; it rapidly made the tour of Europe, and visited America last. In some parts of Europe it was soon expelled by official edicts. How dignified, how honorable would it be to the ladies of this country, would they expel it also, by adopting, or rather, by restoring a fashion of dress which should be truly American, healthful and decorous, and varying with the variations of the seasons! Then would the eulogy of wisdom aptly apply to our fair countrywomen—— "*Many daughters have done virtuously, but* THOU *excellest them all.*"

[EDITOR OF THE CRISIS.

NOTICE.

☞ Those persons who have excuses to offer for non-attendance at muster, are again notified that a legionary court of enquiry will be held at the court-house, on Saturday next, for the purpose of hearing appeals—after which time, the accounts will be placed in the hands of the collector of fines for collection, and no appeals can be heard by a subsequent court of enquiry.

By order,

JOHN MACLEOD,
Clerk L. C. E.

September 9 3t

Land for Sale.

TO be sold, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th of October next, a small Tract of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, containing about one hundred and forty acres. This land lies about seven or eight miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land and is well watered: It lies adjoining the seat of Doctor Henry Rose, and would make a comfortable retreat for a town family in the sickly season. Captain Joseph Powell will shew the land to any person wishing to view it before the day of sale, when the terms which is expected to be accommodating, will be made known by the LEGATEES of *Nathan Smith*, dec'd.

September 9. ds

For Sale by the Subscriber,

CHEESE by the barrel or smaller quantity
WHISKEY in barrels
BARLEY in half barrels
Smoked HERRINGS in boxes and
A few boxes 1st quality Spanish SEGARS

John Macleod.

September 9 eo6t

WANTED.

A middle aged WOMAN, capable of managing a house. To one of good character, liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the PRINTER.

September 9. d

Lost or Stolen,

Between Dogue Run and Alexandria,

A DOUBLE barrelled GUN, makers' name *Bond*, with the cypher F. H. R. Whoever returns her to *Thomas Triplett*, at the bar of Gadsby's hotel, shall receive Five Dollars reward and no questions asked.

September 9. d3t

Just Received & for Sale,

7000 lbs. Nice Smithfield Bacon.

ISAAC ENTWISLE.

Sept. 8. eo6t.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. and Mrs. Woodham.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT 10,

Will be presented the celebrated Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOUGH,

(Written by Thomas Morton, Esq. author of Columbus, &c. &c.)

Sir Philip Blandford,	Mr. Rutherford.
Morrington,	Mr. Miller.
Sir Abel Handy,	Mr. Jefferson.
Bob Handy,	Mr. Wood.
Henry,	Mr. Cone.
Farmer Ashfield,	Mr. Cross.
Evergreen,	Mr. Barnett.
Gerald,	Mr. Charnock.
Postillion,	Master Jefferson.
Servant,	Mr. Cunningham.
Miss Blandford,	Mrs. Woodham.
Lady Handy,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Susan Ashfield,	Mrs. Wood.
Dame Ashfield,	Mrs. Cunningham.

In Act 2d, A Ploughing Match and Country Dance.

After which, an Interlude in one act,

CALLED

LOVE AND MONEY;

OR,

The Fair Calledonian.

Lord Rakish,	Mr. Cone.
Runlett,	Mr. Miller.
Drowsey,	Mr. Cunningham.
Meanright,	Mr. Cross.
Jemmy,	Mr. Charnock.
Peter,	Mr. Jefferson.
Jenny,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Barbara,	Mrs. Woodham.

A HIGHLAND FLING,

By Mr. JEFFERSON & Mrs. WOODHAM.

To conclude with A DANCE by the CHARACTERS.

The whole to conclude with the Musical Entertainment of

THE SPOIL'D CHILD.

Little Pickle (*with the additional Song of The Flowing Cann,*	Mrs. Woodham.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Cross.
John,	Mr. Charnock.
Thomas,	Mr. Miller.
James,	Mr. Barnett.
Cook,	Mr. Cunningham.
Tagg,	Mr. Jefferson.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Cunningham.
Maria,	Mrs. Jefferson.

☞ *The Evenings of performance in future will be* TUESDAY, THURSDAY *and* SATURDAY.

†‡† *Admittance*—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

September 9.

The Subscriber has on Hand,

About 20,000 feet Mahogany,

of a good quality; which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir.

August 20. eo3t 2aw3w

N. B. He still continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

☞ A Journeyman Cabinet-maker wanted.

*** 2000 feet of half-inch Walnut Plank for sale.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, on Tuesday the first instant, a Negro Man, named BEN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, seems to have an impediment in his speech when interrogated—took with him sundry cloaths not recollected. FIVE DOLLARS will be given if taken up and secured in the county of Alexandria; TEN DOLLARS if taken up and secured ten miles from Alexandria; & TWENTY DOLLARS if taken up and secured twenty miles or upwards from Alexandria—And we will give Twenty Dollars over and above to any one who will prove to conviction any person who may harbor or secrete the said Negro.

Masters of vessels and all others are strictly forbid carrying off said Negro at their peril.

Jamieson & Anderson.

Sept. 4 dtf

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 co

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOODS business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

12 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality.*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed - chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS,

HE has removed his Shop to the east side of Royal near Prince-street, where he intends to carry on Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hair-cutting, Dressing, and Hair Manufactory, in the most approved manner.

He returns thanks for the liberal encouragement he has met with, and solicits a continuance thereof.

Thomas Shields.

September 5. — sm&w

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from *Thomas West* to the subscriber, to satisfy a debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hundred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land, near Alexandria, to the north of the new turnpike road, and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one moiety of a tract of land commonly called *"Pearson's Tract."*

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash, one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt of the last instalment.

R. MOTT.

August 26. dts

☞ *Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.*

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC at large,

THAT he always keeps a general assortment of *Nails, Brads,* and *Sprigs* of every description, for sale at his nail manufactory, Union-street.—Merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. He has lately commenced the Blacksmith business, in its various branches; those who favor him with their custom in that line may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from country merchants and others, for nails, will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Horace Field.

☞ HOOP-IRON for sale at the factory.

September 3. co

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each.

Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and

A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.

Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *put up for home, or export consumption.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.

June 10. cots.

Iron Works for Sale.

THE subscriber is duly empowered to contract for the sale of a handsome Scite for Iron Works and eight thousand acres of Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappahannock, about nine miles above Fredericksburg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible mines of the richest iron ore and an ample supply of wood for coal. The scite for the works are advantageous in the extreme, commanding the whole sourse of the Rappahannock by a natural canal, into which the whole force of the river may be turned at a small expence. There has been a furnace and other works formerly erected here, and the ore found on trial abundant and good. When it is considered that this property is within nine miles of tide water, and that the navigation from the scite of the works to tide water may at a small expence be rendered practicable to transport every heavy article to market: when it is considered from the contiguity of those works to the seat of government, no iron establishment can supply cannon and shot on so good terms (competent judges having pronounced the ore on this tract of superior quality for cannon,) a doubt cannot be entertained of the great value of this property. The title is indisputable, and a great bargain may be had. The subscriber will at any time attend those inclined to view the premises, and can shew an accurate survey of the tract on application to him at Dumfries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

July 22 d6tlaw

☞ Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street.

August 14.

☞ *New Invented Oven.*

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive priviledge in an OVEN I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used are in the usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the smaller quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly a blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; added to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of twenty feet length and three feet six inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my priviledge for states, countias or towns, on liberal terms, letters adressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 29.

WE, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an Oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use, and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a valuable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New Invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experiment of said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

NEW-YORK, December 1, 1806.

THIS is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city. I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is greatly in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

ALSO,

A commodious frame STORE, on King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to

Lawrence Hoof.

August 21. co

JUST RECEIVED,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, King-street,

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl, 2 vols. 12mo. $2 50

St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond, by the same author, 1 00

Margaretta, 1 50

Azuni's Maritime Law, 2 vols. octavo, gilt, 6 00

Pieces of Irish History, by W. J. Mac Nevan, in boards, 2 00

Secret History of the Court St. Cloud 2 00

Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 6 00

Sugden's Law of Vendors, 6 00

Saunders's Reports, 3 vols. 16 00

Do. do. calf, 3 do. 17 50

Espanasses Nisi Prius, 2 vols. 7 00

Williams's cases, 5 vols. calf, Lon. 33 00

August 31.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Dr. Wheaton's patent Itch Ointment and Jaundice Bitters,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria.

June 9. 1awsm

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers,

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with fruitless care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most careless and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jeaffreson, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry insanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opertunities of improvement) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Editor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently contributes the whole library of a poor child, unless when chance puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the nature will permit." The compilation has been formed chiefly on this principle.

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